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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/679,230	10/02/2003	Richard W. Pekala	27589/8:3	3559
3528	7590	06/13/2006	EXAMINER	
STOEL RIVES LLP 900 SW FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 2600 PORTLAND, OR 97204-1268				VO, HAI
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		1771		

DATE MAILED: 06/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/679,230	PEKALA, RICHARD W.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hai Vo	1771	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-7 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0403.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

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1. All of the art rejections are withdrawn in view of the present amendment and the declaration filed on 04/03/2006.
2. The obviousness-type double patenting (ODP) is withdrawn in view of the restriction made on 01/29/2003 in the co-pending application 10/154,937, filed on 05/23/2002, now abandoned. However, new grounds of rejections are made in view of newly discovered reference of US 3,351,495.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The basis of the coating substance leaving intact the wettability properties imparted by the silica component is not fully supported by the present specification. However, the coating does provide the mechanical integrity of the polyethylene separator by suppressing polyethylene degradation in accordance with the present invention. Support for the coating that does not affect the wettability properties imparted by the silica component is found nowhere in the Applicant's disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, and 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98/52240 in view of JP 02-155161 and Larsen et al (US 3,351,495).

WO'240 teaches a battery separator comprising a polymer web comprising an ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) having an intrinsic viscosity of at least 10 deciliters/gram with the range disclosed in the present specification (page 4, line 28, table 1). Therefore, it is the examiner's position that the UHMWPE of WO'240 would substantially provide sufficient molecular chain entanglement to impart high-strength mechanical properties to the polymer web.

This is in line with In re Spada, 15 USPQ 2d 1655 (1990) which holds that products of identical chemical composition can not have mutually exclusive properties. The web further comprises a silica component and an antioxidant (table 1). WO'240 uses the antioxidant commercially available under the tradename IRGANOX B-215 (table 1). This is exactly the same antioxidant employed by Applicant and therefore WO'240 implicitly discloses the use of (tetrakis[methylenen(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate] methane). The use of the antioxidant within the web indicates the presence of the antioxidant in the interior portion of the web. The polymer web is positioned adjacent an

electrode structure to form a battery assembly into which is placed an electrolyte that is at least partially absorbed by the electrode structure (page 1, lines 1-7). WO'240 does not specifically disclose the polymer web being coated with the antioxidant material. JP'161 teaches the polymer web having been with the paraffin oil containing an antioxidant material and phosphoric acid type peroxide decomposer to keep the battery separator from oxidizing deterioration at high temperature (abstract). JP'161 teaches the polymer web being immersed into the coating material. Likewise, the entire surface of polymer web is coated with the coating material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the coating material containing an antioxidant material as shown in the JP'161 reference motivated by the desire to prevent oxidizing deterioration at high temperature.

Calculations based on upon data in table 1 of WO 98/52240 and Table 1, sample 8 of Abstract JP 02-155161.

Example No.	1	2		
Silica, g	454	454		
PE/CB concentrate (1), g	17.3	9.5	13.3	7.3
UHMWPE, g	168	168	128	128
Antioxidant (AO), g	2.9		2.2	
Lubricant, g	2.9		2.2	
Processing oil, g	788		797	
12% residual oil, g	94.56		95.64	

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Total separator mass, g	739.66	695.34
Total PE, g	177.5	135.3
20% adhered oil contng 5% AO (JP'161), g	7.4	7.0
AO/PE (includes AO in original mix and that deposited onto separator)	0.058	0.068

(1) Polyblak®1850V Polyethylene / carbon black concentrate (approx. 55% polyethylene, 45% carbon black, by weight), A. Schulmann Inc.

The Polyethylene / carbon black concentrate of 17.3 g corresponds to 9.5 g (17.3×0.55) Polyethylene.

WO '240 discloses the battery separator containing 12% residual oil, which sets forth 94.56 g (788×0.12) (page 8). As pointed out by Applicant, the maximum amount of the antioxidant contained in the paraffin oil is limited to 1% by weight based on the total weight of the separator (see paragraph no. 12 of the declaration). Therefore, in view of the teachings of JP'161, one skilled in the art would use 7.4 g (0.01×739.66) of the antioxidant in the coating material.

Therefore, the antioxidant present in the original mix and that deposited onto separator is $7.4 + 2.9 = 10.3$ and ratio of the antioxidant to the polyolefin is $10.3 / 177.5 = 0.058$ which is well below the 0.17 minimum of the claimed range.

As shown in US 3,351,495, the antioxidant could be added to the separator in the amount up to 15% by weight of the polymer (column 1, lines 50-55). The ratio of antioxidant to polyethylene is recalculated in view of 15% by weight antioxidant based on the weight of the polymer:

Example 1: $(0.15 \times 177.5 + 7.4) / 177.5 = 0.19$

Example 2: $(0.15 \times 135.3 + 7) / 135.3 = 0.2$

Both of the values are within the claimed range. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an antioxidant material in combination with the polymer in an amount as disclosed in Larsen motivated by the desire to prevent oxidizing deterioration at high temperature.

7. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takita et al (US 5,051,183) in view of Whear et al (US 6,120,939) and JP 02-155161 and Larsen et al (US 3,351,495) as evidenced by WO 97/45365.
Takita teaches a battery separator comprising a polymer web comprising an ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) that provides sufficient molecular chain entanglement to impart high-strength mechanical properties to the polymer web (column 1, line 12, and column 4, lines 60-65). Takita discloses the web further comprising [tetrakis[methylenen(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate] methane] as an antioxidant (example 1). The use of the antioxidant within the web indicates the presence of the antioxidant in the interior portion of the web. Takita does not specifically disclose the polymer web being coated with the antioxidant material. JP'161 teaches the polymer web for use in battery separators having been with the paraffin oil containing an antioxidant material and phosphoric acid type peroxide decomposer to keep the battery separator from oxidizing deterioration at high temperature (abstract). JP'161

teaches the polymer web being immersed into the coating material. Likewise, the entire surface of polymer web is coated with the coating material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the coating material containing an antioxidant material as shown in the JP'161 reference motivated by the desire to prevent oxidizing deterioration at high temperature.

Takita does not specifically disclose the use of a silica within the polymer web. Whear, however, teaches a battery separator comprising a polymer web comprising silica particles commercially available under the tradename WB-10 lower electrical resistivities of the battery separator (column 2, lines 40-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use silica particle in the polymer web motivated by the desire to lower electrical resistivities of the battery separator. The motivational statement is taken from WO 97/45365.

Takita discloses the antioxidant present in an amount of 0.375 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of polyethylene solution (example 1). As pointed out by Applicant, the maximum amount of the antioxidant contained in the paraffin oil is limited to 1% by weight based on the total weight of the separator (see paragraph no. 12 of the declaration). In view of the teachings of JP'161, one skilled in the art would use 1 part by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the separator for the coating material. The antioxidant present in both original mix and the coating is 1.375 parts by weight. The separator contains 10

parts by weight of polypropylene which gives a ratio of antioxidant to polyethylene of $1.375/10=0.14$. As shown in US 3,351,495, the antioxidant could be added to the separator in the amount up to 15% by weight of the polymer (column 1, lines 50-55).

The ratio of antioxidant to polyethylene is recalculated in view of 15% by weight antioxidant based on the weight of the polymer: $(1+1.5)/10=0.25$, which is within the claimed range. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an antioxidant material in combination with the polymer in an amount as disclosed in Larsen motivated by the desire to prevent oxidizing deterioration at high temperature.

8. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takita et al (US 5,051,183) in view of Whear et al (US 6,120,939) and JP 02-155161 and Larsen et al (US 3,351,495), as evidenced by WO 97/45365, as applied to claim 1 above, further in view of WO 98/52240. Takita does not specifically disclose the polymer web positioned adjacent an electrode structure to form a battery assembly into which is placed an electrolyte that is at least partially absorbed by the electrode structure. WO'240 supplied the missing feature. WO'240 teaches the polymer web positioned adjacent an electrode structure to form a battery assembly into which is placed an electrolyte that is at least partially absorbed by the electrode structure (page 1, lines 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the polymer web in combination with the electrode structure to form a

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battery assembly as shown in the WO'240 invention because such is intended use of the material and WO'240 provides necessary details to practice the invention of Takita.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hai Vo whose telephone number is (571) 272-1485. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, from 9:00 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on (571) 272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Hai Vo

HAI VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER